

GERMANS RENEW ARGONNE DRIVE; CLAIM BIG GAIN

Forces of Crown Prince Advance a Mile, Berlin Says.

ALLIES SLACKEN ARTILLERY FIRE

Heavy Gun Action Dies Down, Without Any Sign of New Offensive.

London, Sept. 9.—The answer to the German Crown Prince to the fifteen days of Allied artillery fire on the western front is another determined attempt to break through the French lines in the Argonne.

In the new drive to loosen the French salient around Verdun Berlin claims that the Germans have taken trenches over a front of two kilometers (one and one-quarter miles) and to a depth of from 300 to 500 meters, capturing 2,000 prisoners, 48 machine guns and 64 mine throwers.

The attack was supported by artillery. After the German guns had prepared the way the infantry charged, as the Germans charged in July when the French were driven back in the ferocious fighting of the war. Among the works taken, says Berlin, was the important position of Marie Therese. The sharpest conflict took place north-east of Vienne la Chateau.

Paris, in its daily report, says that the Germans renewed their attacks with great ferocity, but that, with the exception of a trench section east of Lavey de Binarville, the French lines held fast. The statement given out tonight declares that the enemy's attacks were not renewed, but that the day was marked by a violent artillery duel.

The second effort of the Kaiser's heir to win a victory in this region within the last three months and although on each occasion he gained a small amount of ground, he failed to achieve his objective this time as on the previous occasion.

The Allies' artillery bombardment seems to be dying down without any further attacks following it, as had been expected. Instead, except for heavy gun action south of Arras, bomb throwing seems to have taken its place.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German Army Headquarters statement says: In the Argonne, northeast of Vienne la Chateau, Wurtemberg and Lorraine regiments began yesterday an attack which was supported effectively by artillery. The infantry charged and took possession of positions of the enemy at several points of support, over a front of more than two kilometers and from 300 to 500 metres deep.

Among the works taken was one often mentioned by the French, at Metz. We captured 38 oficers, 1,500 men, 48 machine guns, 64 mine throwers and one cannon.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight: The artillery struggle continues around Arras, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front.

In the Argonne the enemy's attacks were not renewed. The day is marked by a violent artillery duel.

The cannonading has likewise been quite spirited in the West of Arras, in the region of Apremont, Haut, in the north of Roye, and in the region of Neuville and Rocourt.

There was also fairly spirited cannonading to the south of Arras and in the region of Roye. In the Argonne the enemy's attacks were not renewed. The day is marked by a violent artillery duel.

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TRAFALGAR SQUARE, IN HEART OF LONDON.



Zeppelin bombs, it is indirectly indicated, fell in the neighborhood of the Nelson Column and the National Gallery, shown above.

quest for his recall, was his chief interest.

According to a recent statement to a friend when the possibility of his recall was mentioned, the ambassador's main regret was that he would be forced to leave his post, thus destroying his only chance to serve his country in her time of need. He urged that he was not to take part in military activity and that his only opportunity lay in the capital of her greatest friend among the neutrals.

ZEPPELINS RAID HEART OF LONDON

Continued from page 1

ties was given out to-day at Army Headquarters:

During the night before last and yesterday night, as well as other previous nights, the city of London was bombed by Zeppelins. The effect was very satisfactory. In spite of heavy shelling, our airships returned unscathed. A German airship, the chief of the Admiralty staff is said the following report:

Our naval airships attacked during the night of September 8-9, with great results, the city of London, the great factories near Norwich and the harbor works and iron works at Middlesbrough. There were heavy explosions and numerous fires were observed. Our airships were heavily fired at

by hostile batteries, but all returned safely.

No Redress if Americans Are Zeppelin Victims

Washington, Sept. 9.—While State Department officials did not care to commit themselves at present as to the aspect in international law of an attack by airships on London or any other city, it was indicated that if there was a defensive force in the city there could be no legal objection by a neutral power whose citizens were killed. The State Department's interpretation of the law is that the fact that the place is "defended" is sufficient to relieve the attackers from the necessity of giving notice of their intentions.

In the case of London, regardless of the question of fortifications, it is pointed out that there are thousands of British troops in the city and that there are many anti-aircraft guns in place on high buildings to repel attacks.

FALL AND EXPLOSION DESTROY ZEPPELIN

London, Sept. 10.—An Exchange Telegram Company says: "A Zeppelin which left Brussels in the direction of Antwerp Tuesday evening and returned Wednesday morning lost a propeller while flying over Stockton. Near Brussels it fell and was destroyed by an explosion and the fire which followed. The members of the crew were killed."

WASHINGTON WAS FIRST TO DISCIPLINE ENVOY

Father of His Country Forced Recall of Frenchman—Last Previous Case Was That of Spaniard, Under President McKinley.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Sept. 9.—The case, before Dr. Dumba's, of improper conduct on the part of a foreign diplomat which caused this government to demand his recall, was that of Dupuy de Lome, Minister from Spain, who wrote a letter to a Spanish journalist in Cuba which contained remarks derogatory to the late President McKinley.

The letter was abstracted from the mails in Havana by a Cuban sympathizer and published in a New York newspaper on February 8, 1906, a short time before the opening of hostilities with Spain.

Commenting on the President's message to Congress, the letter referred to Mr. McKinley as "weak," and a bid for the admiration of the crowd, besides being a would-be politician who tried to leave a door open behind him while keeping on good terms with the "Jingoes of his party."

Before the matter could be laid before the Spanish government, the United States declared the incident closed.

Washington Set Example.

President Washington set the example for prompt action in such cases as Dr. Dumba's, and this course has been consistently followed by the United States throughout its history. On August 16, 1793, France was charged with enlisting men and fitting out expeditions in this country and with flouting requests of this government to cease such activity.

It is interesting to note that France later requested the recall of Gouverneur Morris, the American Minister in Paris, who presented the demand for the recall of Genet. Morris became obnoxious to the French government through his open friendship for Louis XVI, and it is stated that at one time he nearly accomplished the monarch's escape from Paris.

Russian Minister Recalled.

In 1871 the United States informed the Russian government that the conduct of its minister, Mr. Catcazy, had been, both officially and personally, "such as materially to impair his usefulness to his own government, and to render intercourse with him, for either business or social purposes, highly disagreeable." The Russian government was asked to send another representative in place of Mr. Catcazy.

Grand Duke Alexis was then about to visit the United States, and the Russian Emperor asked that action be suspended until after the Grand Duke's visit. The United States replied that it was willing to "tolerate Mr. Catcazy until after the visit of the Prince, but the President would not receive him,

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BERLIN DENIES RESPONSIBILITY

Continued from page 1

Star liner steamer Arabe on August 19, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of September 7, the text of which follows:

"On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunbar about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabe. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings."

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing, he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats."

Ordered to Give Warning.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabe without warning and without saving the lives, unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabe planned a violent attack. This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on August 14—that is, a few days before the Haguenote steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had recently attacked and stopped."

"The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens."

"The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabe."

Offers to Arbitrate.

"If it should prove to be the case that the German government has been harmed by the action of the German government, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes."

"In so doing it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

ALLIES PREPARE NEW ATTACK AT STRAITS

Reported To Be Massing Large Forces at Dardanelles.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 7 (V. A. Sept. 9).—According to information received from trustworthy sources, the Allies are now concentrating large forces, including heavy landing forces, for a new general attack on the Dardanelles. The presence of mine sweepers at Seddul-Bahr, near the entrance to the strait, is regarded as foreshadowing increased activity, including a vigorous bombardment of the outer Dardanelles forts.

Chicago Labor Troubles for Arms Firms Only

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Five Chicago firms, said to have contracts for shell casing or machinery for making them, are fighting strikes by machinists, according to the "Evening Post" to-day. The "Post" adds that strikes are being organized against seven similar firms, but that there are no strikes against firms known not to be in the munitions business.

"The machinists," continues the "Post," "state that they are striking for an eight-hour day. They deny that they are being furnished information by any representatives of foreign governments."

JAMAICA GOVERNOR'S ASSAILANT SEIZED

German Sympathizer Had Two Guns Ready to Shoot.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—An unidentified man, presumably a crank, carrying two loaded revolvers, was overpowered and arrested to-day by detectives just as he was about to shoot at the Governor, Brigadier General Sir William Henry Manning.

Except for the facts that he had just come from America, and that he says he has no political grievance, the man refuses to make any statement. The authorities believe he may be a German sympathizer.

CZAR WINS AGAIN ON GALICIA FRONT AS DUBNO FALLS

Germans Are Driven Back to Strypa—7,000 Are Captured.

AUSTRIAN CAVALRY ENTERS FORTRESS

Only Rovno Is Now Left of the Southern Front—Russian Lines Hold.

London, Sept. 9.—Another big success for the Russians in Eastern Galicia is announced by Petrograd. It is stated that southwest of Trembowla during the 7th and 8th the Russians took as prisoners 150 officers and 7,000 men and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the River Strypa.

The communication adds that the Russian captures since September 3 on the Sereth front total 383 officers and more than 17,000 men and a great quantity of guns.

Corning close on the victory at Tarnopol, this triumph is regarded in Petrograd as a celebration of the czar's assumption of chief command and as an omen of success to come.

Meanwhile, Dubno, lying directly north of Tarnopol, one of the fortresses of the Lutsk-Dubno-Rovno triangle, has fallen. According to a Central News dispatch from Vienna, the Austrian landwehr cavalry has entered the town.

Dubno, lying in the government of Volhynia, a short distance north of the East Galician frontier, is the second of the triangle of forts to fall. Lutsk, further to the west, was captured recently.

As a strictly military event, great importance is attached to the Russian victory in Galicia, for it is pointed out that the Germans had collected a force of Prussian guards and Austrian brigades, strengthened by both light and heavy artillery, on a twenty-mile front for the undoubted purpose of breaking through into the rich grain provinces of Southwestern Russia. With inferior forces, the Russians were able to defeat the plan, despite the deliberate preparation that had been made to execute it, inflicting severe losses and taking 8,000 prisoners and slaughtering an entire corps.

German Guns Superior.

The fact that the Russians could not follow up the victory at Tarnopol was due entirely to the superiority of the Teutonic artillery, it is declared. There is no lack of war stores, according to War office reports, and the Russian supply of shrapnel is sufficient, but the army was unable to take the offensive against the heavy guns of the Germans.

The check administered at Tarnopol is expected to have an important bearing on operations against Russian positions along the Gorin, Ikva and Stubel rivers to the northeast, operations which depend for support on a German advance at Tarnopol. The capture of Dubno is one of the phases of this campaign.

From the Gulf of Riga to Olita, south of Kovno, the German attack, the situation is unchanged, while their centre has moved on to beyond the Pripiet marshes continues to advance. The Russians are endeavoring to prevent the invasion of Bessarabia.

Russians Hold Lines.

On the whole, the Russians appear, with fresh supplies of ammunition, to be making a better stand. They are aided, doubtless, by the rains which are turning the roads, especially in the region of the Pripiet and its affluents, into quagmires.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German army headquarters statement says: "Our attack on the Pripiet marshes has been reaching at various places during the fighting with the rear guards of the enemy. South of Rozana a crossing has been forced. Austro-Hungarian troops continue to advance through the forest northeast of Silesia."

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The northern bank of the Jasiola has been gained near Pustek. By reason of the advance the northern direction the enemy has been compelled to evacuate his positions near Berezka-Kartuska. Between the Sporowul and the canal we gained further ground.

The southern bank of the war—The northern wing of the enemy's forces, which had advanced south of Ostrog and toward the Sereth, has been driven back.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement issued at Vienna says: "An attack in Volhynia is progressing. Yesterday the Russian front north of Olita was broken and Dubno, the second point in the Volhynia triangle, was captured. The Austrian landwehr cavalry entered Dubno from the north. The Austrians hold the barrier posts up the river."

The army of General von Boehm-Ermolli advanced on the upper Pripiet and over the Novo Aleksina. The Russian forces which advanced in the region west of the Trembowla over the Sereth have for the greater part been repulsed. In the battles which occurred here against superior enemy forces Colonel Leu successfully intervened.

On the lower Sereth and Dniester rivers there is relative calm. In the capture of enemy positions at Novo Sliok and Kostukowa, mentioned yesterday, cavalry conducted by Lieutenant Field Marshal Bruderman took an important part.

The section of the Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in the region of Jasiola has reached the region of Michendin, south of Rozana.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official communication was issued from Russian General Headquarters to-night: "In the region of Riga and also in that of Friedrichstadt the situation is unchanged. Between the Lautze River and Jacobstadt the fighting continues with the same stubbornness as before. Though the Germans have offered no resistance to the Russian bayonet attacks."

The enemy is carrying out a series

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of attacks evidently with the object of driving back the Russians, the right bank of the Dvina, in the direction of Dvinsk. There has been an artillery engagement of particular violence at Abela. The situation along the Vilna roads is generally without change. The enemy is strongly fortifying himself.

In the direction of Grodno, southeast of Skidil, along the left bank of the Niemen, and in the region of the mouth of the Ro, the stubborn fighting of the Russians on September 8 hampered the enemy's offensive. Expected persistent enemy attacks are reported from the Skidil region.

The Russians continue their retreat, occasionally delivering counter attacks. At Sokolov, west of Skidil, the Germans fled after a Russian counter attack.

Between the Niemen and the Pripiet the Russians are retreating to the region of Zelwianska and Rozhany. Along the left bank of the Pripiet there has been an energetic offensive, and the enemy cavalry and infantry have been held up on the Krasninka, Kashizki and Pinsk roads.

On the road to Rovno our troops, after an action yesterday (Wednesday) against great enemy forces advancing along the Olita-Klevan Railway, holding their advance positions up to the river Ikva and Stubel, where the enemy is supporting his offensive by the most violent artillery fire, which our troops are enduring with the greatest courage.

In the Sereth district, southwest of Trembowla, our assumption of the offensive resulted Tuesday in a success as important as that at Tarnopol. During Tuesday and Wednesday we took 150 officers and 7,000 men, as well as three guns and thirty-six machine guns. Our losses were unimportant. Yesterday evening the enemy retreated in great haste, and our troops, toward the Strypa River.

Since September 3 our success on the front of the River Sereth resulted in the capture by us of 383 officers and 7,000 men, four guns and thirty-six machine guns. Our losses were unimportant. Yesterday evening the enemy retreated in great haste, and our troops, toward the Strypa River.

Our army groups are firmly and resolutely carrying out the movement in conformity with the object assigned, and contemplate the future with confidence. Our faithful ally, the French army, for fifteen days past has been bombarding the German front with terrible effect.

The "Vossische Zeitung" finds in Emperor Nicholas's move "final proof of the approaching breakdown of the enemy and state." It asserts that the government, in view of repeated defeats, saw itself compelled to summon new leaders for the army, and the political position of the Grand Duke made the decision of the Emperor easy.

The "Boersen Zeitung" thinks the change was directed against certain coteries in inner political life, and believes it may be calculated also to impress the other members of the Quadruple Entente with the feeling that Russia is doing everything possible to ward off impending events.

The "Times Zeitung" says: "One hardly risks in describing, as the military significance, just as important political significance to the change. The Grand Duke, whose head was the former commander-in-chief, has suffered a very real defeat."

Czar's Ministers Plan Programme of Reform

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of 200 persons of the War Stores Committee, in the Moscow industrial region, a resolution was adopted declaring that the reconstruction of the government under the guidance of a ministry enjoying the confidence of the country was an imperative necessity. Delay, the resolution said, would be disastrous.

The Petrograd City Council, at a meeting attended by 100 persons, adopted a resolution of the same character. On the motion of a Liberal deputy the council paid a warm tribute to Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been superseded by Emperor Nicholas in command.